WASHINGTON.

Secretary Thompson on the Condition of Our Navv.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF THE FUTURE

A Dissertation on the Torpedo and Ram Systems.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION.

An Analysis of the River and Harbor Bill.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE VARIOUS STATES.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1878. THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL-ANALYSIS OF THE MEASURE-HOW THE REQUISITE SUP-PORT IS OBTAINED-THE "YOU TICKLE ME

AND I'LL TICKLE YOU" PROCESS. An attempt will probably be made in the House to corrow to take up the River and Harbor bill under the two-thirds rule and pass it with the least possible scussion and alteration. The authors of the bill have framed it on the usual plan of putting a little bers, so as to secure an overwhelming support for it, lew members daring to vote against an appronearly \$7,000,000, and, besides this, orders a great number of new surveys, which will be the prolific

sources of new appropriations next year.

It contains, exclusive of propositions for new surveys, 201 different items. They appear to have been put ther with a pitcutork, the bill having not the least ence of regular sequence or order, so that approas for the same district are often found page: art: and there is no order of States observed nor attempt to group all the appropriations for any State together. Of course the House cannot prop-scrutinize a mass of appropriations proposed in disorderly manner, and the bill ought to be t back to the committee to be put in shape before likely to be done, your correspondent has with a good deal of trouble made the following analysis of the bill, will ut least enable the House and the unity to see what it proposes. Of course some of believed that \$2,000,000 would cover the le of these, and that the remainder, over 00,000, could and ought to be saved. Thousands dollars are appropriated to make rivers and create of them. There are appropriations to "deepen" the purpose; and other appropriations to spend In short, the bill is balf full of jobs of the est useless description, put in, it is sale to say,

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

count the \$340,000 for the general improvement of the Mississippi, as belonging equally to the South and

for improvements in no less than twenty-nine States and more than fifty Congressional districts, all the nembers representing which are thus compelled to new surveys, and the case where appropriations in of more than two-thirds of the members of the House in its passage, if it can escape scrutiny. This is the River and Harbor bill as it ought to ap-

pear before the House. If the committee had arranged the 260 items it contains in an orderly and perapicuous manner it could not pass without debate and amendment. If the appropriations made in it were brought separately before the House, each having to be explained and justified, not one in ten would

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION BEFORE THE SEN ATE FINANCE COMMITTEE-GROWING OPPO-SITION TO MORE FINANCIAL LEGISLATION-PROSPECTS OF A GOLD INFLATION.

sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee t at his views of the questions which are before the e understood to be willing to report a bil allowing a Secretary to sell four per cents for greenbacks nd to allow him to receive greenbacks for duties ster July 1, but the inflation members of e, it is said, insist that if any report : ue the grenbacks he may redeem, first in payment or the current expenses of the government, and next

The question which will come before the committee t its meeting on Tuesday turns on this interpretation the Resum tion act, and the resumptionists may essibily will probably depend on the wishes of ecretary Sherman. If he does not care, then it is bable such an interpretation will be adopted; if he s strongly opposed to it, which is not thought prob-

There is a growing disposition here to de othing more in currency matters, but let the Secretary work out his problem in his o hope that the currency question may be put "out litics," as the saying is, even before the fall can rass begins, and that resumption in effect will be so ion in the fall to the inflationists. There is an im pression among public men here who have carefully vatched the course of trade of late and the passing vents in the financial world, that we may ever ave so great a balance of trade in our favor as to create something like a gold inflation before fall, and that this may become so plain as to make course while that is in force as a inw the Secretary i pretty certain to use the authority it gives him to reme in silver, and thus retain the gold he may get in he treasury, while it is also seen that if we are able and as siver while we have a Silver law, but would have to send us gold if we were resuming in gold. THE NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP-A "DARK

HORSE" COMING TO THE FRONT. There is a report among the gossip mongers to ate a Collector for New Orleans. The report is talse The President, it is said by well informed persons, not yet made up his mind whose name to end in, but it is now generally admitted that one not heretofore named will be the man, probably using Hunt or Mr. Kennedy. The President is undertood to have live or six names under consideration

ROM- OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1878. ECRETARY THOMPSON'S REPORT TO THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE-THE INEFFECTIVE CON-

DITION OF OUR NAVY DEPICTED. A pavy in buckram is the United States Navy, ac ording to an elaborate statement transmitted by Sectory Thompson to the House Naval Committee in the request of its confrmat Mr. W. C. Whithorne, of Tennessee, for an account its condition. Mr. Thompson's letter, itself lengthy nd discursive, is accompanied by full reports of six f the chiefs of bureaux in the Navy Dejartmentnamely, Rear Admiral J. C. Howell, Bureau of Yards nd Docks; Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, Bureau of Navigation; Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, Bureau Equipment and Recruting; Commodore William Jeffers, Bureau of Ordunnee; Engineer-in-Chief H. Shock, Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Naval Constructor, J. W. Easby, Bureau of Construction and Repair. Each report goes somewhat beyond the scope of the Secretary's fustruction, and suggests various methods by which business in the minor routine of their respective Total......\$246,000 branches might, in their opinion, be retormed. Forming part of these subordinate reports are tabular statements giving name, age and condition of every vessel in the navy. Briefly summarized, present available force of the navy Briefly summarized, the present available force of the navy is twenty-nine graisers, new upon the high seas, Total monitors, all needing repairs

to a greater or less extent. Twenty-two vessels are shown to be rotten and unseaworthy, to which list may, in the light of recent occurrences, be added a twenty-third in the Wyoming. These, the Secretary mays, should be broken up or sold, as they are dead property to the government. The the commerce of the United States may be more effectually protected. Another recommenda-tion is the adoption of the terpedo and war vessels. He supports the latter suggestion to a somewhat amusing description of the naval battle of the luture as contrasted with that of the past. He

maladministration of his department under the Robeson regime. He merely says, in effect, that something might have been differently if not better done, but that he was not prepared to say that the peculiar

Commenting upon the Secretary's paper Mr. Whitt-horne says that in his opinion the support of the naval establishment—that is to say, the support and pay of its officers and men, yards, &c., and ordinary repairs of ships in service can be brought down with proper and econ omical management to the sum of \$12,000,000 penses of the navy can be had, particularly at the yards, by the same care and control given to believes there can be but little difficulty in supporting the navy at the sum stated. Assuming this to be so, then, in his opinion, recognizing the fact that we have no pavy in existence, but that it is the duty of the government to create one which in its construction and equipment shall be in har-mony with the improvements that have marked the an appropriation of from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 a year for that purpose—that of creating a navy, and which shall go hand in hand with the improvements that are being daily made—is a proper policy upon the part of the government, and this will involve an extra expenditure of money per annum of about \$1,500,000, being but little if any more than was given for the support of the navy prior to the war, and such an expenditure of money as he believed would meet with a favorable response from

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY - BILL AGREED UPON BY

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE. A bill has been agreed upon by the House Commit-tee on Rallways and Canals for the relief of the Dismai Swamp Canal Company. The matter was referred to a sub-committee consisting of Mesers. Cabell, of Virginia; Clark, of New Jersey, and Camp, on \$500 000 in forty-year bonds, the improve ments to be carried on under the direction of the Chief of Engineers and the money to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The government owns two-fifts of the stock, and originally appropriated \$200,000 for the improvement of the canal. Of this amount \$136,000 was repaid in revenues from the receipts of business. It is now proposed to guarantee the interest by a revenues and to secure the government by a ieu on the franchise and property, to a second mortgage, and to become a first mortgage on the extinguishment of the present first mor gage. It is also provided that if the government should want to possess itself of the entire improvement it can do so by arbitration of a board of three engineers, one of whom shall be appointed by the company and two by the United States. The rival Chesapeake and Albemarle Casal Company strenuously opposes any aid wnatever to the Dismai Swamp Canal Company, three-fiths of which stock is now owned by private parties, the State of Virginia having disposed of her two-fiths for the sum of nine thousand and oda dollars. The Albemarie Company off ra to give the use of its canals, which is now in complete order, to the government for a rental of \$20,000 a year, or to sell toe canal to the government for a fair arbitrated valuation. It is alleged that the overslaughing of the latter company in Congress is due to the fact that its stocknowlers are Northern men who exert no political influence in its neighborhood, whereas the Diamel Sw. unp Canal is owned in Norfoik and vicinity, and hence the assistance tendered it by the Virginia and North Carolina Congression. The bill agreed upon will be reported when the committee is reached on the first call.

KILLED BY FALLING.

Jacob Wagner, while suffering, on Thursday last, from erysipelas, which rendered him delirious, jumped out of a second story window of his residence, No. 350 East Forty-ninth street, to the ground, frac-turing several ribs. Wagner died pesterasy from the

No. 350 East Forty-sinth street, to the ground, frac-turing several ribs. Wagner died yesterday from the effects of his injuries.

Mary E. Coskley, aged seven years, residing at No.
13 Stanton street, accidentally fell out of one of the fifth story windows of her residence to the ground and was notating killed.

Charles McGuire, aged fifteen years, of No. 319 East Thirty-fifth street, fell from a lumber pile near his residence and fractured his skull. He was taken to Believue Hospitat.

SABBATH LECTURES.

PROFESSOR ADLER ON THE USE AND ABUSE OF THE CLERICAL OFFICE.

Standard Hail was crowded yesterday with a large sudience eager to hear Professor Felix Adler, who had chosen for the subject of the day "The Office of the Clergy: Its Use and Abuse." Wherein, he asked in their power? The charm consists in our own honest belief. In our weakness lies their strength. He did physicians. The protest of modern times was against all sort of sanctity, sanctity in men and greatness. It was well to consider once what the teachers of religion, called priests by some, have been and what they might have been.

priests, who were then also sorcerers. It was the first duty of the priests to cure physical weakness. When

day—ay, and but iew of the clergy had to-day the course to combat that idea boids; In fact, the second stage of civilization had, alsa! so far as the priesthool was concerned, not yet passed. They still appeared at men's bedsides as sorcerers, still trailed on men's infirmities, still crushed the intellectual liberties of the world, still fanned the fanaticism that led to the auto di fc. The nineteenth century had all the desire possible to batile against this bisorry, but the power was yet wanting. Even among the Jews, whose prications was wiped out by the destruction of their Temple, when once more their rabbes became true teachers of religion a very unpleasant change had come. Instead of being moral guides to their people they had become interlopers in ismilies and sentimental pediers of cheap religious doctrines. The idea of "spastor" was abroad through the land; linense was so sweet, priestly vestments so magnificent, that they could not be found in the Synagogue nor in the Church. Do we Nexb ANY MINISTERS AT ALL?

The question now is, Do we steed any teachers of religion at all? People might say that they knew all they needed to know; but they should remember that this was an age of specialisms. If there is to be a special department for letters and the arts so should there be special teachers of religion; but they must make the infinite their frequent theme. Men now desired to rise above the little plot of ground on which they moved; they desired to rise to the questions of eternity. This solemnity of life, this bridge of time which leads over a bottomless abyss, all this was girl with mystery. To teach men that their mission was nere on earth, and that the promotion of happiness was their great solace and reward, and to ponetrate to the infinite within our own souls was the great work of the modern teacher. The formulas of theology were too narrow to help us, ir only the modern teacher of religion should teach men what they should not believe his work would be partially accomplished. He various religion

of theology was to-day more extended than ever. He (Professor Adier) could testify that the majority of theological students at the various universities were undited for anything else in life. The great stream of intellect was leaving theology and going over to the sciences; theology was no longer the mistress of universities, and only narrow bigots or shrewd knaves fill the pulpits of our day. They were religious trainps who feed on the offalot knowledge, on the weaknesses of women and the ignorance of men. Mankind need no longer the sorcerers of old, and the most intelligent theologians had already conlessed this fact, but not in phraseology that all people could understand it. The time had come when there was plenty of work for those teachers of religion anxious to do right and to help on the great work of independence in thought for the regeneration of mankind.

JOHN FOX, OF LONDON, BEPLIES TO INGERSOLL. At Chickering Hall, Mr. John Fox, of London, re-plied to Colonel Ingersoil on "Hell." Not more than itty people were present, and the audience, including sehers and seporters, did not at any time, consist of sixty persons. Although it was advertised that Henry Ward Beecher would preside, and that many clergymen would be present, not a man of note was represented in the audience or on the stage. At a quarter-past eight P. M. Mr. Fox appeared and introduced himself. He said that he came there to prove there was a hell. subject among two classes of people—on the one hand the extreme infidels, and on the other ministers of the Gospel. Cannon Parrar, of England, was the first one to preach this doctrine, and he was followed by Henry Ward Seecher, who took his sermon from the Canon's text, but did not give the other side of the Atlantic credit for it, Beacher thought it a great discovery, and hastened to announce it to the people before any one on this side got hold of it. Many ministers followed tures, the majority thought that Beecher's and

suit, and, although some of them defended the Scriptures, the majority thought that Beecher's and Farrar's views were right. The speaker said he dot not eame to refuce this doctrine in order to fill his pockets with money or to gain notoriety. He had waited until the subject, as he thought, had run out and until the learned ministers of the Gorpei had failed to come forward to defend the Word of God. We are told that there is no hell, but I say there is a piace of punishment, because Obrist said so, when he remarked, "Depart from me ye cursed into everlasting punishment, and come ye righteous into his eternal." If Christ says this I don't care about the words of any other man, whether he is the Pope of Rome, who has declared binnself infallible, or a canon of the English Church, or Beecher, the best known clergyman in America.

Infiliently has become popular of late. If Ingersoil was recturing here to-night this bail would be packed to listen to an infide! who not only denies God's existicate, which words to be that there was no God, but it suits the words to be works. It would not do for Beecher or Farrar to preach that there is no hell and no place of punishment. This doctrine is very inconsistent. Bo we not punish the underer and the thief? Is God more unjust than man because Ho punishes the wicked? If the doctrine of no hell were true then Galvin, Luther, Knox, and even Christ and His apostl's mieled the people. Beecher contends that the words in the Hibe about nell are contrary to the views of this calightened age. He admits that there is a half-way house where suncers can change their clothes and have refreshments. Beecher said, a year ago, that be expected to walk arm in arm with Plus IX. Into the heavenly kingdom, but the speaker doubled this very much. At this stage of the lecture there was stamping of feet among the men, and loud intering among the indies, and mily one-half of the audience left, the hall, in a loud voice, asked him to answer Ingersoil. The speaker, however, could not be turned from hi

whisting.
This seemed to unnerve Mr. Fox, who retired very abrupity, stating that, although he intended to go further into the subject, he had housed the impatience of his audience, the small number of which had disappointed him very much.

TWEED'S EXAMPLE

Brooklyn Clergymen Discussing His Career and Death.

MR. TALMAGE'S SYMPATHY.

The Morals To Be Drawn from Such a History.

salutary lessons for young men from the life and death

rents in this assemblage. The fact is, this life is full of peril. He who undertakes it without the grace of you this morning than the advice of the Scriptureiail." All my sympathies are for the afflicted inquisition of torture, and may the God all comfort help them to-day, when this Christian assemblage I invoke the God of all agination can describe he fully pand the price of his iniquity. Let others do as they may, I will not throw one nettle on that man's grava. No minister of religion, no man who stands as I do Sabbath morning, Sabbath night and Friday night before a great multidude of young meatrying to help them and educate them for time and eternity can allow that event of the past week to go by without drawing from it a lesson of the last that life is an awful perif without the religion of Jeaus Christ, and that the way of the transgressor is hard. No stouter young man ever started out on this world than Whitman M. Tweed. He conquered poverty, he conquered lack of education, he achieved an aidermanic chair in the metropolis of this country, he gained a position in the Congress at Washington, and then he took his position on the financial throne of power at Albany, his frown making legislative assemblies tremble, while he divided the notoricty with James Fisk, Jr., of being the two great miscreants of the nineteenth century, Ainst ainst young men look at the contrast! Behold an elegant compartment of Wagner's palace car, surrounded by wines and cards and obsequious attendants, going to the Senatorial palace at Albany; then look at the plan box in the undertaker's wagon at three o'clock of last Friday at the door of a prison. Behold the contrast—the pictured and bouqueted nantments at the Delayan i iveried servants admitpeace with God and enter neaven?

"I WEED'S BEAPING WAS TERRIBLE."

At the Lee Avenue Baptist Church, Williamburgs, J. Hyatt Smith, took for his text:-"Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."-Galatians, vi., 7. He commenced by deprecating an uncharitable leading article in a Brooklyn paper of Saturday, which charged the pulpit and the press with being stient during the time of the glories of the Ring or speaking but to praise. The Lee avenue pulpit for one was not damb, but had spoken out against the visible corruption in New York. The pastor always deemed it his duty to use every passing incident of the times to point or enforce a moral. It a rightons man died he would hold up his careen for emalation; if a thief, for detestation. As resping will certainly follow the sowing in the natural world, so also in the mental and spiritual worlds, of which the natural is but the model. The present general corruption of public morals from high to low will give us a harvest of disaster. There are faithful pupits and faithful papers, and it is the duty of both to-day to make crime criminal. The spirit of the day is the apology for great criminals—were bestide the small. Tweed could not have grown to his colossal size in crime but for his building the men around him, woo are equally guitty with him. They who were most supple and bending in the days of his giory now most loudly denounce him. Tweed's reaping was terrible, especially when he could look back, as we do now, and think what he might have done with his strong natural abilities. "But he is gone; I have nothing to do with his hereafter; that is not the duty of man, God will attend to it." time of the glories of the Ring or speaking but to

"OCCUPATION, STATESMAN : NO RELIGION." Rev. W. C. Steele, in the Methodist Tabernacle, situated on South Third, near Twelith street, Williams burg, took for his text-"I gave my brother Hanani, and Hannish, the ruler of the palace, charge over Jerusalem; for he was a faithful man and feared God above many."-Nenemiah vit., 2. He said :-- Wost a contrast between the man here spoken of and the man who has just deed in Ludlaw Street Jail, with the inscription over his door, "Occupation, statesman; no religion." Harannah, faithful, with regard for his fellow man and fear for his God; faithful to his country, for parriotism is a part of the Jewish religion. Hanannah served God in serving the people faithfully; no lightened the public burdens and rendered public and private property secure. William M. Tweed through his unfaithfulless to his constituents, substituting private greed for public good, sought power and place only to filch from the public treasury. His wonderful influence and magnetic power gathered sround him men who clung to his fortunes and weep for him to day. The poor of the Sevents ware doing to him through his judicious using of the public funds for their assistance. He poisoned the heads of both parties, abbeitized the priva, and by the free use of money, tack and skill pastponed the day of judgment and exposure. His doughful teaches two lessons:—First, that honesty is the best policy; that a competency acquired slowly by industry and probity a bester than the Ill gotten wealth quickly obtained by guit and dishonesty. Second, that punishment surely overtakes the evit user. Food man living in wealth and luxury, the eney of thousands; fond of show and display, dying at last within the waits of a prison. The excitation of Fisk and Tweed for a time poisoned the bind of our youth, but both have passed away and once more the old lesson of honesty is impressed forcibly on all.

SHIR LIFE AND DEATH WERE COMPLEMENTS. At the First Baptist Church, on the corner of South Fifth and Fifth streets, Williamsborg, Rev. Daniel Read, D. D., addressed a large congregation on the death of Tweed. He said:—God sometimes allows the spite of their wickedness. William M. Tweed is an example of such an allowance. In youth he was example of such an silowance. In youth he was wicked and promine and in later years added to his wickedness the crimes of forgery and perjury. His was altogether an extraordinary career, society giving it the appearance of putting a premium on crime. But fool has shown His wrath at last, and demonstrated to society that punishment comes to the sicked by their own evil acts. Prosperity and wealth do not pay if gained by wickedness, because of the bad companions they necessitate—companions who will desert on the appearance of adversity. These crimes also prevent true repensance, and in years added

In the Methodist Protestant Church on Fourth street, Williamsburg, Rev. J. J. White talked of Tweed, taking for his text:—"And he called him and said unto him, How is it that I bear this of thee? Give an account of thy stewardship; for thou mayest

ONE RELIGION FOR IRELAND.

THE REVEREND J. V. M'NAMARA FOUNDING THE "IRISH CATHOLIC CHURCH."

V. McNamara and his friends. The meeting was by the present paster in September last. The reverend gentleman claimed that the Irish priessheod sympathiz: with his effort to establish a purely Irish Catholic Church, and that 100,000 people had seven months ago. The chapel was a uninviting apartment on the ground seats were of extremely plain construction. A number of por raits of Irish patriots, together with Father McNamara's "proclamation," decorated the walls, and an altar, concealed from view by a dark the new church, bearing different ranks and titles, were decorated in elaborately gold and sliver embroidered sashes of the same style as those used by the Hibernians in their processions. Mr. P. J. Duun, who was introduced as the "chief bard" had on, in addition to the sash, a goid laced sword belt. The door keepers used the insignia of staff officers. The audience came in slowly, but by hall-past eight o'clock the hall was nearly filled by people who apparently belonged to the neighborhood. The exercises were commenced by the routal of the Lirany of Jesus and the Rosary in the Irish tongue. The meeting was then open for speeches, songs or other amusements. The "Chief Bard" sang a song from a collection of ballans composed by the founder of the Church, It was patriout in sentiment and sung to the air of "Widow Muchree." The last versa was in these words:—

Great heaven above, doth your impulse approve? as those used by the Hibernians in their processions

Great heaven above, doth your impulse approve?
Let the patrict's love be the sheen on your shield.
Gome buck from the fight.
Crown'd with victory bright.
Or He dead with your lathers, leann machine.

Another song, to the air of "The Meeting of the aters," was joined in with great spirit by the au-

free.
Till they mingle their tide with the grand swelling sea When the melancially, yet melodious strains of the weil known "Shule Agra" wont up like the dirge of liberty men, women and children sang with moving passion and depth of feeling that wild, weird outburst of Irish sung. They dwelt with such lervor and feeling on the long drawn notes that the tears trickled from the women's cheeks and stood in the eyes of the

speaker had been invited to Toronto to toil the people there that Irishmen have a common country to fight for. (Appliause.) The Orange Grand Lodge had made a statement to the effect that it they can be shown that Protestants would not have their throats cut by the Italian favatics, they will join hands with the pairiets on any reasonable patiorn for the purpose of freeing Ireland from the lorongoers' grasp. At this point of the proceedings a man got up and wanted to say something, but the speaker would not hear him, and he left the meeting interrupted by Italians. The neighboring churches had sout parties there to do this and he protested and complained to the press and the public that such was the case. He complained that the thritteen priests of St. Jamps' Church, near by, had cursed little children if they should come to that place, even when sed by the hand by their parents. They had been subjected to terrible ordenis in and out of the contessional; both mothers and children had been insulted and deprived of spiritual aid in St. James' Church if they should come to the meeting. He challenged the pastor of that church, or the Cardinal, to discuss with him in the American press the merits of the issue between teem. He would go into the pupit with them and be withing to die if he could not make the congregation curse the Pope. (Applause.) He contended that there was no freedom in Rome; believers must hear all and say nothing; they must give up their individuality at the blidding of an Italian priest. St. Columb-kill never knew Romsh tyranny; the is the apostle of the Irish Church, and never bent the knee to the Pope of Rome. The speaker wanted to knew how it was that Cardinal John McCloskey, the son of a poor Irish immigrant, became a prince of the Italian Church, and allowed America, through him, to be insuited by the College of Cardinals, who had invited him to be process at the election of the Pope and then held that election while he was still at sea.

The meeting adjourned alter singing the "Concilian tho

PHILO-CELTIC ASSOCIATION.

There exists in Brooklyn what is known as the two years ago. It numbers about one hundred mem-bers, many of whom are residents of this city. Its officers are Patrick Ruddy, president; Thomas Nolan, vice president; Daniel O'Neill, recording sec-retary; L. J. MacAlpine, financial secretary; Michael J. Logan, corresponding secretary, and Thomas Early, treasurer. Since its organization its mem. struction have been formed, and the asso-ciation has found it necessary to obtain a suitable ball in which to hold their meetings. In the past the meetings have been held at the restdences of the members, and everything of a sectarism character has been ignored. One of the drawbacks experienced by the association has been the obtaining of suitable books of the language at a price which of suitable books of the language at a price which would be within the reach of all. This has now been overcome, as the association has associated itself with the parent society in Dubin, and through them secure the proper works at a nominal cost. A correspondence in the Irish language is carried on between the Dubin Association, the Brooklyn Association and the celtic Association of Boston for the purpose of enabling the members of each not only to speak but write the language with ease. An appear has been issued to the Irish residents of this city and Brooklyn by the Association in the latter city calling upon toem to aid in the preservation of the language of ireland. A meeting of the association was held last evening at the residence of Mr. Methael J. Logan, the corresponding secretary, No, 514 Pacific street, Brooklyn, at which the committee appointed to secure a hall reported that one would be obtained the coming week. Several new members joined the association, after which recitations and exercises were given by a number who spoke the language fluently. The association than adjourned.

DANGEROUS STAIRS.

Coroner Nolan hold an inquest yesterday at No. 333 Broadway, Williamsburg, on the body of Bernard Kenny, who, having fallen down stairs on Friday, died on Saturday night from the effects of the accident. The evidence went to show that owing to the displated condition of the stairway at No. 33 Ferry atreet, in this dity, the accident occurred. The pary consured the occupant of the premises, Arnoid Heim, for "having to hand-rail or light on the stairs thus rendering them dangerous to human life."